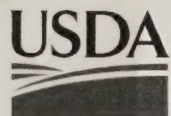


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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service
Pacific Southwest
Region

Shasta-Trinity
National Forest

Trinity River
Management Unit

Trinity County
California

May 2006

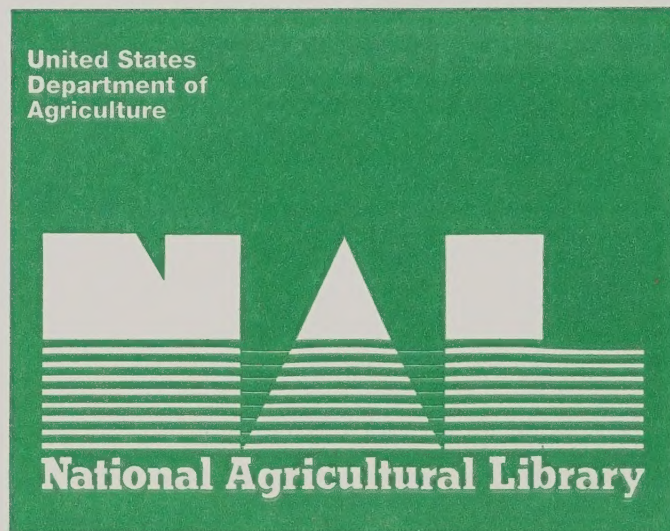


Record of Decision

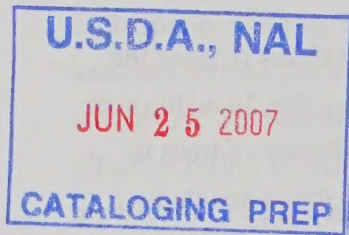
Browns Project



Desired future condition (foreground) and existing condition (background)
along Musser Hill road in the Browns Project area



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Record of Decision

USDA Forest Service
Trinity River Management Unit
Shasta-Trinity National Forest
Trinity County, California

Location

The Browns project is located on the north end of the community of Weaverville, south of the Trinity Alps Wilderness and west of Trinity Reservoir.

Legal Land Description: The legal locations (all within Mt. Diablo Meridian in Trinity County) are within two townships: T34N, R10W, Sections 23 and 24 (road work only); T34N, R9W, Sections 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34.

Decision and Reasons for the Decision

Background

The Browns project is just one part of a large fuel hazard reduction strategy in areas around the community of Weaverville, California. This fuel reduction strategy was collaboratively developed with Trinity County Fire Safe Council and includes a variety of projects that reduce fuel hazards such as the Musser Hill Fuel Management Zone (FMZ,) the Bear FMZ, the Finley FMZ, Little Browns FMZ, Croften Gulch Wildlife Burn, Musser Hill Wildlife Burn, Musser Hill Mastication, Browns Roadside FMZ, China Gulch Fuelwood FMZ, Five Cent Gulch Mastication, Five Cent Gulch Wildlife Burn, and the Bear & Rush Creek Community Protection Fuel Reduction Project. Some of these project treatments have already been completed, while others will be implemented over the next several years. More information about the almost 54,000-acre Weaverville watershed can be found in the 2004 Weaverville Watershed Analysis¹ and information about the national fire strategy can be found in the National Fire Plan Cohesive Strategy².

The Browns project will remove trees that are commercial³ in size, with the primary objectives being forest health improvement and the reduction of fuel hazards within overcrowded forest stands⁴. Currently these forest stands are crowded with smaller trees in the understory that can function as a fuel ladder for fire to travel from the ground up into the upper canopy of the forest. Flame heights can easily reach the low lying crowns of smaller trees in the understory. Once ignited, fires under these conditions can develop into crown fires which increase the likelihood of high tree mortality, possibly

¹ www.fs.fed.us/r5/shastatrinity/publications/watershed-analysis.shtml

² www.fireplan.gov

³ Commercial size is defined here as forest stands where trees average >10" dbh.

⁴ Stands are land units of forest management -- the smallest unit for prescribing treatments. Identification of stand boundaries can vary widely depending on management objectives. Stands boundaries may be defined by some or all of the following: 1. Changes in forest types, tree size classes, spacing, or species composition; 2. Changes in soil type or topographic features; 3. Physical structures such as roads; 4. Forest use changes such as riparian reserves; 5. Ownership changes.

killing most or all of the trees involved. Removing smaller trees that act as fuel ladders reduces the likelihood of a fire spreading to the forest canopy and becoming a stand-replacing fire. In addition to increasing the resiliency of forest stands to fire, this project will improve the resiliency of trees to insects and disease. Thinning within the overcrowded forest stands will improve forest health by making more water, nutrients, and sunlight available for use by the remaining trees (conifers and hardwoods), thereby improving the growth and vigor of the remaining trees.

Another objective of the Browns project is to improve and protect water quality. Watersheds in this area have been heavily impacted by past actions, particularly on private lands⁵. A high-intensity wildfire consuming large areas of forest would significantly degrade water quality. The Browns project reduces the likelihood of loss of forest from fire and also reduces the risk of significant impacts to water quality. The closure of approximately 31 miles of road should further reduce the risk to water quality.

Decision and Rationale for the Decision

I have decided to implement Alternative 3 from the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)⁶ with modifications. Alternative 3, as modified, would thin 743 acres, regenerate harvest on 37 acres, temporarily construct 4.4 miles of road, reconstruct 3.6 miles of existing roads and decommission 30.6 miles of road. (The specific actions to be taken on the various roads in the project can be found in Appendix C of the FEIS.)

I have decided not to build 1425 feet of Road 34N87 to access treatment stands because a parallel road on private land exists and that could be used via an easement agreement with the affected private landowners. I am also adopting additional protection measures recommended by the project hydrologist and geologist. These are consistent with the geological recommendations provided by the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) in their comments on the Browns Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)⁷. Specific changes include: modifications to units 5A, R5A, 5B, 5C, R5C, 9A, 9B, 9E, 110, and 111; and road design changes on roads 34N87 and 34N88. Alternative 3, as revised, is shown on the map (Attachment A) and table (Attachment B) attached to this Record of Decision. The modifications reduce the environmental effects by reducing the acreage harvested and improving the road design.

In reaching my decision, I have considered public comments received on the DEIS and the analysis in the FEIS. I have also considered the Trinity County Fire Safe Council and the Trinity County Resource Advisory Council support for implementing the Browns project treatments. My response to public comments is documented in Appendix F of the FEIS.

I am selecting Alternative 3, as modified, for several reasons. First, I believe Alternative 3 best meets the purpose and need because it reduces stand density and fuel hazards on the largest acreage of forest of any alternative considered. My preference is to improve the condition of the forest on as many acres as feasible in the Browns area. I believe this approach best protects the forest from

⁵ Browns Project Hydrologist Report, March 14, 2006, p. H-15.

⁶ Browns Project FEIS p. 11-12

⁷ Browns Project Response to Comments Appendix F, B-1, p. F-3.

catastrophic wildfire. Second, I am concerned that a wildfire might spread between National Forest land and private lands in the Weaverville community causing the loss of homes and private property. Alternative 3 would treat more acres adjacent to homes and private property and provide a more effective buffer to wildfire impacts to private lands. Third, I am interested in reducing miles of road in the Browns area because roads can be a primary source of sediment delivery into streams and water. Of the alternatives considered, alternative 3 reduces the greatest number of miles of road.

Other Alternatives Considered

In addition to the selected alternative, I considered 4 other alternatives. A more detailed comparison of the alternatives can be found on pages 11-23 of the Browns Project FEIS.

Alternative 1 - No Action

This alternative would implement no activity at this time, allowing the existing forest and watershed conditions, fuel loading, and fuel ladder conditions to remain unchanged. Currently, 88% of the analysis area is considered high fire hazard⁸. The fire regime condition class rating over the project area is 3, which puts this area at high risk of damage from wildfires.

Alternative 2 - Timber Harvest Emphasis (This alternative was eliminated from detailed study)

This alternative was considered during the first scoping period (2003). It focused on intensive silvicultural management activities to meet the identified project purpose, including actions and recommendations from the Weaverville Watershed Analysis. The emphasis of this alternative was to maximize the acreage of commercial timber harvesting and associated fuel treatments in strategically located areas. However, this alternative would have added to the impacts on water quality in areas already degraded. For this reason I decided not to fully consider alternative 2. Instead I considered alternatives that would keep cumulative watershed effects within the threshold of concern (TOC)⁹.

Alternative 4 - No New Roads Alternative

This alternative was developed in response to a significant issue received during scoping: the adverse effects of roadbuilding. Alternative 4 would thin 543 acres, regenerate harvest on 25 acres and reconstruct 3.6 miles of existing roads. Temporary roads within units would be constructed for log hauling but would be obliterated after fuels treatments are completed. Compared to Alternative 3, this alternative would treat fewer acres adjacent to private property with residences and would provide a less effective buffer to wildfire impacts to these private lands.

⁸ Browns FEIS Appendix G

⁹ Threshold of Concern (TOC) is the level of impacts which, if exceeded, will result in increased risk of significant cumulative watershed impacts.

Alternative 5 - 19-Inch Diameter Harvest Limit (This alternative was eliminated from detailed study)

In response to comments received on the DEIS, an alternative limiting harvest to trees less than 19 inches in diameter and avoiding new road construction was considered. However, this would not meet the primary purpose of the Browns project. Specifically, the benefit of forest health resulting from thinning the overcrowded conifer stands would not be achieved¹⁰.

Public Involvement

This proposal was first circulated for scoping in August, 2003. The scoping notice was sent to 111 individuals/organizations expected to have interest in the Browns project. The Nor-El-Muk Tribe of Wintu People was consulted as the only affected tribe. The scoping notice was published in the Redding Record Searchlight (the newspaper of record) on August 6, 2003, and in the Trinity Journal (a local newspaper) on August 20, 2003. The proposed project was listed quarterly from December 2000 to July 2005 (20 quarters) in the Schedule of Proposed Environmental Actions, a Shasta-Trinity National Forest publication. As a result of that scoping effort, I determined there was enough uncertainty about the significance of impacts to warrant the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). A Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register on February 10, 2005. The Notice of Availability of the DEIS was published in the Federal Register on April 29, 2005. A Legal Notice for Comment on the DEIS was published in the Redding Record Searchlight on May 5, 2005, and comments were requested to be submitted no later than 45 days from the publication date of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register.

From scoping I identified one significant issue regarding the effects of road building and developed Alternative 4 to address that issue.

During the comment period for the DEIS, the Environmental Protection and Information Center proposed that I consider an alternative that leaves all trees over 19 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). Alternative 5 in the FEIS considers limiting harvest to trees no larger than 19 inches in DBH.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

Alternative 3, as modified in this decision, is the environmentally preferred alternative. This alternative is environmentally preferred over other alternatives considered because it effectively reduces the likelihood of large catastrophic fire, thereby reducing the risks to watershed and wildlife habitat. Of all the alternatives, Alternative 3 would result in conditions that most benefit fire suppression, control, and containment that might start in the Browns Area. This would result in fewer acres of forest landscape being severely burned by high intensity fire. High intensity fires have a greater potential to kill forests, destroy soils and impact fish habitat through soil erosion and sedimentation.

¹⁰ Browns Project FEIS, Chapter 2, p. 21

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

I have determined this action is consistent with the following legal requirements:

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA). The NFMA requires projects to be consistent with the Forest Plan. My decision to harvest timber and conduct associated activities, treat fuels, and implement road actions is consistent with the intent of the Forest Plan's long-term goals (Forest Plan, pages 4-4 through 4-6). The project was designed to conform to Forest Plan goals, desired conditions, and standards and guidelines for the following Management Prescriptions: Adaptive Management Area – III Roaded Recreation, and Riparian Reserves (Forest Plan, pages 4-53 through 4-60 and 4-69 through 4-71). Consistency with Forest Plan goals, desired conditions, and standards and guidelines is addressed throughout the EIS and supporting documents.

The NFMA also requires projects to be consistent with minimum specific management requirements provided in the implementing regulations at 36 CFR 219.14 and 219.27.

1. No timber will be harvested from lands not suited for timber production pursuant to 36 CFR 219.14.
2. All vegetative manipulation complies with the seven requirements listed in 36 CFR 219.27(b):

(b)(1) "Be best suited to the multiple-use goals established for the area with potential environmental, biological, cultural resource, aesthetic, engineering, and economic impacts, as stated in the regional guides and forest plans, being considered in this determination."

- The project has been designed to meet multiple-use objectives in the Forest Plan as described above.

(b)(2) "Assure that lands can be adequately restocked as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, except where permanent openings are created for wildlife habitat improvement, vistas, recreation uses and similar practices."

- All treatments expected to create under stocked openings are in areas that can be adequately restocked within five years.

(b)(3) "Not be chosen primarily because they will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest output of timber, although these factors shall be considered."

- As described in the Purpose and Need section of the EIS, management prescriptions were developed primarily to improve forest health, to treat forest fuels and to improve wildlife habitat -- rather than to provide the greatest dollar return and timber output.

(b)(4) "Be chosen after considering potential effects on residual trees and adjacent stands."

- Management prescriptions were specifically developed for their beneficial effects on residual trees and adjacent stands by improving resistance to insects and

disease, by improving timber growth and yield and by reducing the risk of intense wildfire.

(b)(5) “Avoid permanent impairment of site productivity and ensure conservation of soil and water resources.”

- The project does not propose any activities expected to impair site productivity or to have adverse affects on soil and water resources. Project-specific best management practices that protect water quality have been identified and will be implemented.

(b)(6) “Provide the desired effects on water quantity and quality, wildlife and fish habitat, regeneration of desired tree species, forage production, recreation uses, aesthetic values, and other resource yields.”

- The project includes management prescriptions to improve water quality and protect fisheries habitat through road decommissioning and fuel reduction.
- Alternative 3 will maintain and restore riparian-dependent structures and functions, provide benefits to riparian-dependent and associated species and be consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. All riparian reserves within this project occur on intermittent or ephemeral waterways. These riparian reserves are similar to surrounding upland areas with regard to fuel loading, ladder fuels and overcrowded stand conditions. During late summer, after seasonal streams dry, the environmental conditions within the riparian reserves are nearly identical to nearby upland conditions, leaving areas near stream channels at risk of stand replacing wildfire. Thinning and treating fuels within riparian reserves will lower the risk of stand replacing wildfires that would damage riparian areas, increase erosion and negatively impact fisheries.

(b)(7) “Be practical in terms of transportation and harvesting requirements, and total costs of preparation, logging, and administration.”

- The project area includes an existing transportation system. This project will minimize new road construction to the extent practicable and will use existing timber harvesting technology. It is economically practical, given current market conditions and recent timber sale history on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

Endangered Species Act (ESA). I find the selected alternative to be consistent with the Endangered Species Act. Analyses of federally listed species and consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)¹¹ and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)¹² have been

¹¹ Browns Project FEIS Appendix D, Part 2 – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion June 7, 2005

¹² Browns Project FEIS Appendix E, Part 2 – National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion September 19, 2005.

completed, fulfilling Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act consultation requirements (19U.S.C. 1536 (c)).

The FWS determined that the selected alternative is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the northern spotted owl. The FWS acknowledged the Forest's determination that the proposed actions would have no effect on designated spotted owl critical habitat - because no designated critical habitat lies within areas proposed for harvest. Further, FWS concurred with the Forest's determination that the selected alternative would have no effect on the following federally threatened species: bald eagle, marbled murrelet, and California red-legged frog.

The NMFS determined the selected alternative is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon and is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of SONCC coho salmon critical habitat. NMFS determined the project would result in the incidental taking of SONCC coho salmon. In addition, NMFS concluded the selected alternative may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) related to various life stages of Pacific Coast salmon under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Based on consultation with NMFS, I have adopted the following terms and conditions:

1. To minimize sediment delivery to Little Browns Creek resulting from road rehabilitation work on portions of Forest Roads U34N77A, U34N77A-1, U34N77AA, U3TRI02, U3TRI01 and U3TRI01A within 150 feet of Little Browns Creek:
 - a. Install sediment barriers between the road rehabilitation work and the channel of Little Browns Creek.
 - b. At the conclusion of earth-moving activities, provide 100% ground cover using straw mulch.
 - c. Inspect road rehabilitation work one year after completion and correct any current or potential sources of substantial erosion.
2. To conduct and report on implementation and effectiveness monitoring and monitoring of incidental take of ESA-listed fish:
 - a. Finalize and implement the draft Instream and Upland Quality Assurance and Quality Control Monitoring Plan on Forest Roads U34N77A, U34N77A-1, U34N77AA, U3TRI02, U3TRI01 and U3TRI01A (USDA-FS 2005b).
 - b. Provide a copy of all Terms and Conditions and measures included in the project description to all contractors and Shasta-Trinity National Forest personnel involved with implementation of the project.
 - c. Provide a copy of the Browns project erosion control plan to the Arcata Area Office of the NMFS.
 - d. Conduct weekly visits to the project area by a biologist or hydrologist during implementation of road rehabilitation activities on the 0.6 miles of roads identified in the Effects of the Action section to comply with the Terms and Conditions and the measures included in the project to minimize impacts to coho.

- e. Transmit annual monitoring reports and meet with the Arcata Area Office of the NMFS by May 1 of each calendar year to discuss the reports. These reports will briefly document for the previous calendar year the data collected on turbidity, substrate and pools in Little Browns Creek, as well as the implementation of the Terms and Conditions and the minimization measures included in the project design.

Clean Water Act. The proposed action would not cause any long-term direct or indirect effects that would exacerbate run off and sediment delivery to beneficial uses of water (FEIS page 63). Implementation of project design standards and use of specific erosion and sediment control measures for the protection of water quality through best management practices are incorporated in the proposed Browns project. The proposed action complies with the Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and applicable water quality control plans and was designed to meet specific eligibility criteria for categorical waiver coverage by the Regional Water Board specified in order number R1-2004-0015.

Clean Air Act. I find the selected alternative to be consistent with the Clean Air Act as discussed in the Air Quality Section of the FEIS. The project was designed to minimize air pollution. Burning will comply with Burn Day, Marginal Burn Day and No Burn day designations and be coordinated with the local air pollution control district.

National Historic Preservation Act. The project proposals are in accordance with Provision III (D) (1) of the Programmatic Agreement for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (FEIS page 60).

Environmental Justice. Executive Order 12898 relating to Environmental Justice requires an assessment of whether implementation of this decision would disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations. Although there are a high proportion of lower income people living in this portion of the state, as well as a number of tribal groups of Native Americans, neither action alternative will affect them any differently than any other member of the public. Adverse environmental effects and effects on human health are minimal. Tribal groups have been contacted about proposed actions on the Forest and did not express any interest in this particular project.

Road Analysis. I find the selected proposal incorporates management opportunities identified in the project level road analysis as directed by the National Forest System Road Management Rule published in the Federal Register on January 12, 2001, and Interim Directive 7710-2001-3 published December 20, 2001. A copy of the road analysis is included in the project file.

Survey & Manage. The proposal complies with the January 9, 2006, court order regarding the protection of species under current Survey and Manage standards and guidelines.

Implementation

Implementation Date

Implementation of this project may be initiated this calendar year or later.

Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

My decision is subject to appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215. Appeals must be filed within 45 days from the publication of a legal notice in the Record Searchlight, a newspaper of general circulation.

Individuals and organizations must have participated in the comment period for the draft environmental impact statement in order to meet administrative appeal eligibility.

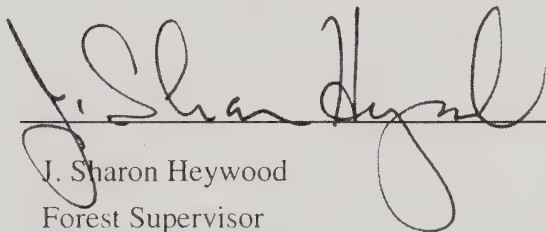
It is essential that copies of the notice of appeal be filed with the Appeal Deciding Officer. File notices of appeal with:

Bernard Weingardt, Regional Forester
USDA Forest Service
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592
Attn: APPEALS -

Appeals can also be sent via email to: appeals-pacificsouthwest-regional-office@fs.fed.us or faxed to (707) 562-9229.

Contact Person

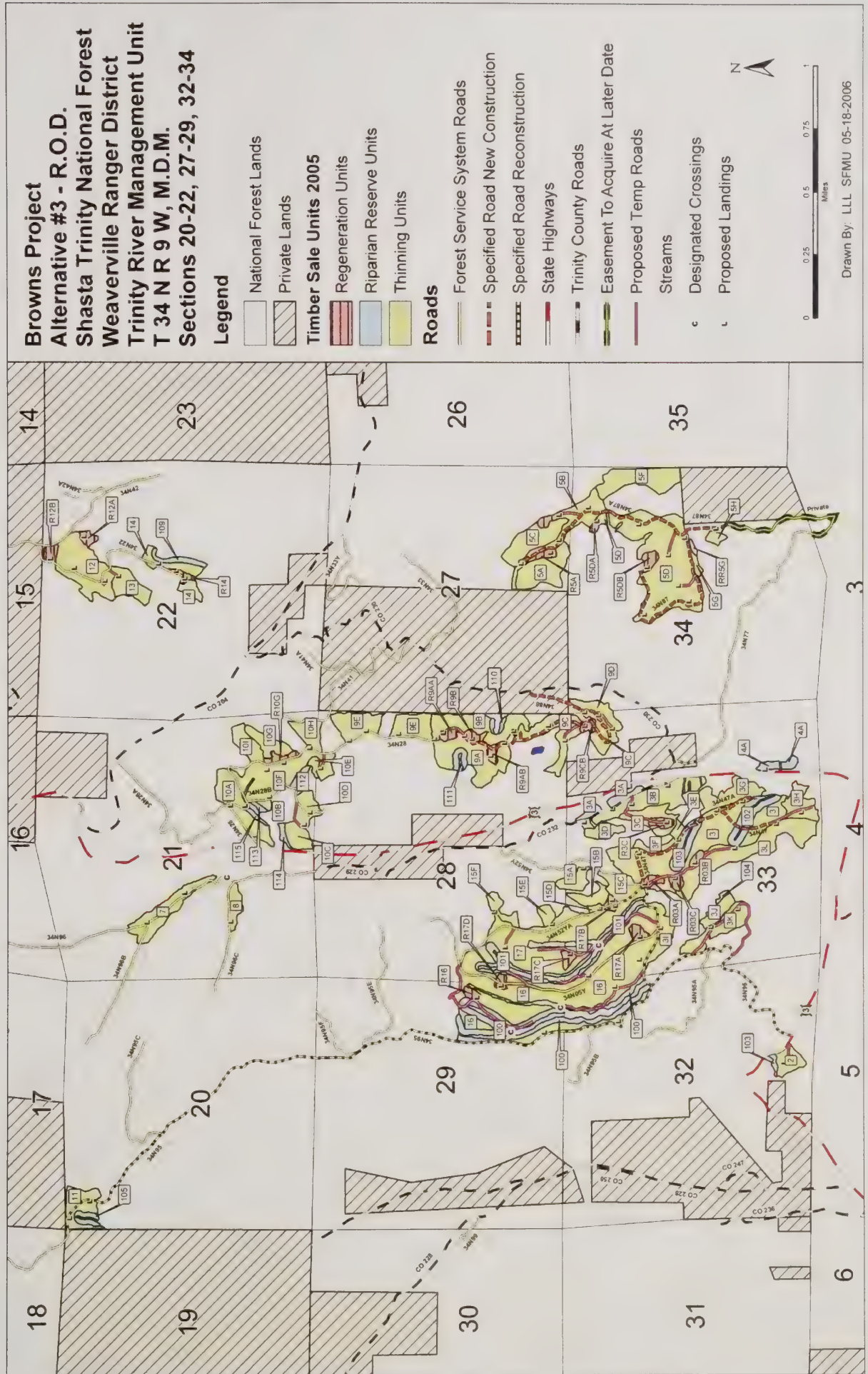
For additional information concerning this project and decision, contact Sam Frink at the Weaverville Ranger Station, P.O. Box 1190, Weaverville, CA 96093, or by telephone at (530) 623-1755.



J. Sharon Heywood
Forest Supervisor
Shasta-Trinity National Forest

31 May 06
Date

Appendix A: Alternative 3 Map



Appendix B: Browns Timber Sale 2006

Appendix B: Browns Project Record of Decision - Browns Timber Sale 2006 - May 2006

Unit	Log_sys	Acres	Strata	Rx	RR	Powerline	GPS Regen	Cruised	24+	Fuels Treatment	Fuels Prescription	Fuels	Design Features
2	tractor	5.93	2	Thinning	0.94	yes		59,331		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL	Priority 9	RR1
3	tractor	47.90	2	Thinning+Regen	15.21		5.8	935,487		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL	1	RR1
3A	tractor	0.00	4	Thinning	1.91	yes				Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR2
3A	tractor	0.00	4	Thinning	2.24	yes				Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR2
3B	tractor	19.09	2	Thinning		yes		191,001		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3C	tractor	8.19	2	Thinning+Regen			2.21	81,943		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL		
3D	tractor	4.59	2	Thinning				45,924	971	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3E	cable	1.53	2	Thinning				15,308		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3F	cable	2.78	2	Thinning				27,815		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3G	cable	11.24	2	Thinning				112,460		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3H	cable	5.60	2	Thinning				56,030		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3I	tractor	7.85	2	Thinning				78,542		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL	8	RR1
3J	cable	4.85	2	Thinning	0.73			48,526		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL	7	RR1
3K	tractor	11.93	2	Thinning				119,363		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
3L	tractor	27.73	2	Thinning				277,447	22,907	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
4A	tractor	0.00	4	Thinning	3.35	yes				Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR2
5A	cable	14.31	2	Thinning+Regen			1.67	116,332		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, BB, HL		
5B	tractor	15.53	2	Thinning				124,277		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
5C	cable	12.91	2	Thinning+Regen				104,658		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, BB, HL		
5D	tractor	58.21	2	Thinning+Regen			3.32	471,894		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL		RR1
5F	tractor	16.52	2	Thinning				133,924		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
5G	cable	1.42	2	Thinning	0.67			11,512		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
5H	cable	1.93	2	Thinning				15,646		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
7	tractor	14.60	2	Thinning				146,077		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL	4	
8	tractor	4.66	2	Thinning				46,625	1,783	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL	5	RR1
9A	cable	18.91	2	Thinning+Regen	2.47		3.47	189,200	1,942	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, BB, HL		RR1
9B	cable	14.05	2	Thinning+Regen	1.25		1.86	140,574		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, BB, HL		
9C	tractor	22.59	2	Thinning+Regen			1.72	226,020	486	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL		RR2-pond
9D	cable	5.58	2	Thinning				55,830		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
9E	cable	15.49	2	Thinning				154,982	12,929	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
10A	tractor	15.15	2	Thinning	1.02			151,580	760	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
10B	tractor	1.05	2	Thinning	0.79			10,506		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
10C	cable	5.76	2	Thinning	1.37			57,631	1,457	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
10D	tractor	6.82	2	Thinning	0.00			68,236		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
10E	cable	1.50	2	Thinning	0.00			15,008		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
10F	tractor	24.60	2	Thinning	2.10			246,130		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
10G	cable	6.56	2	Thinning+Regen			2.1	128,117		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, BB, HL		RR1
10H	cable	6.59	2	Thinning				65,935	1,942	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
10I	cable	6.62	2	Thinning				66,235		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
11	tractor	10.10	2	Thinning	2.50			101,054	1,783	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL	3	RR1
12	tractor	23.68	2	Thinning+Regen			3.98	236,952	2,058	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL		RR1
13	cable	8.51	2	Thinning				85,145		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		RR1
14	cable	8.28	2	Thinning+Regen	3.05		1.5	82,844		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, BB, HL		RR1
15A	tractor	4.99	2	Thinning				49,926	4,696	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
15B	tractor	4.67	2	Thinning				46,725	7,777	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
15C	tractor	6.08	2	Thinning				60,832		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
15D	cable	0.82	2	Thinning				8,204		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
15E	cable	2.71	2	Thinning				27,114		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
15F	cable	4.23	2	Thinning				42,322		Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, HL		
16	tractor	66.02	1	Thinning+Regen	26.09		2	660,550	24,103	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL	2	RR1
17	tractor	74.25	1	Thinning+Regen	13.61		7.38	742,893	4,211	Whole Tree Yard	RS, BC, TP, HL	6	RR1

Appendix B: Browns Project Record of Decision - Browns Timber Sale - May 2006

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